

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

No. 13,352.

PRICE 2d.

BIRTHS.

LAURENCE—January 11, at the Parsonage, Campbelltown, the wife of the Rev. T. V. ALLEN, M.A., of twin daughters.
HEGO—January 10, at her residence, 100, Mill-street, Pyrmont, the wife of Alexander Begg, a daughter.
CLARKE—January 5, at Bradfield, the wife of William Clarke, a son and a daughter.
DAVIS—January 13, at her residence, 109, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of David Davis, a daughter.
GARLAND—January 13, at St. Leonards, 109, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of David Garland, a daughter.
HART—January 5, at her residence, Gipps-street, Balmain, the wife of Wm. H. Hunt, a son.
M'EVAN—January 13, at her residence, No. 117, Bathurst-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. M'Evans, a daughter.
M'EVAN—December 11, at her residence, 228, George-street, Sydney, the wife of W. A. M'Evans, a daughter.
SPRINGTHORPE—December 27, at her residence, No. 2, Bellavista, Paddington, the wife of John Nash, the wife of William Springthorpe, a daughter.
MARRIAGE.

ANDREW FISHER—January 6, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. W. Hough, Vicar, M.A., of St. John's College, Cirencester, to Mary Constance Minns, only surviving daughter of the late Wm. Gilpin Fisher, Esq., of Hartlepool, a daughter.

CHARLES G. GARDNER—January 6, at her residence, 109, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of William Clarke, a son and a daughter.

JOHN M. HUNTER—January 6, at her residence, 109, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of W. H. Hunt, a son.

JOHN M'EVAN—January 6, at her residence, 228, George-street, Sydney, the wife of W. A. M'Evans, a daughter.

SPRINGTHORPE—December 27, at her residence, No. 2, Bellavista, Paddington, the wife of John Nash, the wife of William Springthorpe, a daughter.

WEDDING COUPLES.

EDWARD CO., Managing Agents, 13, Margaret-street, No.

STEAM TO JAVA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, AND CHINA.

THE NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT, will dispatch their fine powerful steamship WILLIAM MACINTOSH, 1,147 tons register, to SINGAPORE, 1,150 tons register, and to MANILA, PORT DARWIN, SOUTHEAST ASIA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, and AMOY, from DIBBLE Wharf, on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1881.

The ships of this Company are specially fitted up, furnished with the most comfortable staterooms for the comfort of passengers in a hot climate, whilst the saloons and staterooms will be found unsuperiorable.

For information upon all subjects respecting this and the Company's various lines, apply to

EDWARD CO., Managing Agents, 13, Margaret-street, No.

LLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT MELBOURNE.

THE S. N. CO. will call at MELBOURNE, on their return from SINGAPORE, on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1881.

WOLONGKONG—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 11 p.m.; Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Wednesday, noon.

ELLA—Tuesday, Wednesday, 11 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.

ULLADULLA—Wednesday, noon.

CLYDE RIVER—Wednesday, noon.

MURRAY—11 p.m.

MERIMBA—Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Friday, 11 p.m.

TAHARA—Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Friday, 11 p.m.

NEWGATE—Tuesday, 9 a.m.

BERMAGU—Tuesday, 9 a.m.

THE CO. will not receive after 11 o'clock on due of sailing.

WEDCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

FROM SUNDAY NIGHT, 14th JANUARY, MARGARET-ST., THIS NIGHT (SATURDAY, 13th JANUARY), THE COLLORAY; leaving NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT, 14th JANUARY.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the COLLORAY, and RAYMOND TERRACE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SUNDAY, at 11, the CITY OF BRISBANE, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the KEMBLA.

NOTES to Shippers and Passengers.—The Masters of this Company will leave from SUEZ-STEET WHARF on their route.

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Amusements.

GAIETY THEATRE,
Lessee, Mr. L. M. Bayless and John Solomon
General Manager, Mr. L. M. Bayless.
THIRD WEDDING OF THE MARSHALLS,
Third week of next month.
THIS SATURDAY'S EVENING, 15th January, 1881,
and until further notice.
MR. FREDERICK MARSHALL in his
masterly impersonation of
QUELL,
QUELL,
QUELL,
supported by a strong and efficient Company.
New and authentic scenes taken from the original locations
by the well-known Mr. Bayless.
The whole produced under the direction of
Mr. Frederick Marshall.

DAY OF BONNETS NOT ALLOWED IN THE ORCHESTRA
Box Office at Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s, George-street.
PRICES OF ADMISsION—PRIVATE HORSES, £2 2s.; **Orchestra** £1 11s.; **Box Seats,** £1 11s.; **Front Seats,** 10s.; **Box Seats open at 7.15; performance commences at 8.**
Carriages may be ordered at **JAMES D. COX, Treasurer.**

SCHOOL OF THEATRE ARTS
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
January 17th and 18th.
DIFFERENT PROGRAMME NIGHTLY, 17th and 18th.
The **Embossed Theatre** of Mr. B. FAIRLOUGH,
in his celebrated
DRAMATIC MUSICALS.
And the young and charming **Donna M. ELLA MAY,**
in her choice and incomparable
SOLOS.

This grand and unique production, which has met with the most unqualified success over one-half of the civilized globe, will be presented for the first time in Sydney on Monday evening, Jan. 17.
MADAM'S PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Duet— *Trovatore* (Bilbao). **Leopoldine and Recital—** "Battle of Italy" (Masculine). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "Let the Dream Again" (Sullivan). **Miss Ella May Solo—** "The Young Girl" (Gounod). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "Nights before Waterloo" (Byron). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "O Mio Fernando" (La Favorita). **Miss Ella May**

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
Recital— "Bridge of Sighs" (Hood). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "Power of Love" (Baldwin). **Miss Ella May Recital—** "Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "The Young Girl" (Gounod). **Miss Ella May Recital—** "Nights before Waterloo" (Byron). **Mr. B. Fairlough Solo—** "O Mio Fernando" (La Favorita).

Doors open at half-past 7. Commence at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISsION.
Reserved Seats, 5s; Front Seats, 3s; Box Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Box Office for Reserved Seats at **Ely & Co.'s, 321, George-street.**

SACRED CHORAL ASSOCIATION.
PRACTICE MONDAY next, 7.30.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SACRED HEART
NEW SOUTH WALES, OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
AT DARBINGHURST HALL.

Admission One Shilling. **Half-past 8.**
The Imperial Band will attend each evening,
N.B.—**THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,** when the doors will be opened at 2 p.m., the principal articles not yet disposed of will be referred to.

BAZAAR IN DARBINGHURST HALL—LAST NIGHT.

EVERYTHING MUST BE CLEARED OUT THIS EVENING.

Doors open at 3 p.m. The Raffle of the Cow and Calves to be commenced soon after.

THE CELEBRATED AUSTRIAN BAND after THREE MONTHS' SUCCESSFUL performances in MELBOURNE, where they have drawn together and delighted the largest audience both indoor and outdoor, attracted every novelty introduced into the Australian colonies, AT DARBINGHURST HALL, **Half-past 8.**

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been taken in connection with several important measures. The most noteworthy of these was initiated on Thursday, when, on the motion of Sir HENRY PARKES, the House went into committee, and affirmed the expediency of bringing in a bill to establish a system of local government. It is not usual at this stage of a bill's history for the introducer to say much about it; and the PREMIER did little more than announce that it was the aim of the Government to set up a system which, with some few exceptions, would extend throughout the whole area of the colony. There is no satisfactory reason why a comprehensive measure of that kind should not be carried in the present circumstances of the colony; if it be but elastic in its provisions; and should the question be settled this session on a sound basis the enlarged Assembly will deserve the thanks of the country. The Parliament of Queensland has lately undertaken to provide local government for the enormous territory which the small population of that colony holds; and the conditions of New South Wales are surely much more favourable for the experiment. Under the system which has hitherto prevailed, property owners have in many cases been led to look upon municipal institutions with disfavour. Local initiative has provided opportunities for injustice. The question in forming a municipality has too often been whether this property could be brought under the pressure of taxation, and that property could be preserved exempt. But a general system of local government, provided it were founded upon equitable principles, would not be liable to this objection. There would be neither exclusion nor inclusion on grounds of partiality or interest, but all alike would come within its grasp. It would probably be a mistake to expect from it any considerable saving of public revenue for some time, as the new institutions would require temporary aid. But under wise provisions, the saving to the Treasury would ultimately be felt, and before that relief would be afforded in other ways to the Government and the Legislature. According to Sir HENRY PARKES, the bill will be of a somewhat complicated character. This is only to be expected, so far as matters of detail are concerned, but it is to be hoped that the system will have a simple framework of clearly defined principle, to keep its parts together. One of its features is to be the creation of a Local Government Board, which, if we understand the Parkes's insight, is to exercise a general supervision over local government throughout the colony, and have vested in it the functions of a Board of Health, the lines laid down by Imperial legislation being followed to some extent in this respect. The example is a good one; and much trouble and cost may probably be saved by copying it early, so far as local circumstances will permit. The proverb that prevention is better than cure is peculiarly applicable to the conditions of a new country; and if local governing bodies are to be established all over the colony it will be far easier to secure effective supervision, in the interests of the State, by providing for it in their infancy than by imposing it when they have grown to maturity and strength. The local bodies will for a while have the expenditure of money granted by the State. Probably also they will be raiding loans with the sanction, if not the guarantee, of the State; and a certain degree of State supervision and control will be necessary, to check the general following of the bad example set in Sydney, and to save the public revenue from suffering through local dishonesty or neglect. But the measure must be seen before it can become the subject of discussion. The second reading is to be moved shortly after its introduction, and the Government will accept any reasonable proposal for the adjournment of the debate, in order that its provisions, when fairly explained, may be fully studied.

In referring to an article in the *Herald* on the Railway Department and the Treasury, one of our correspondents asks the following question:—“I should like to know on what grounds either department should be called upon to give an explanation officially, unless required by those who have a right to ask it, namely, either House of Parliament?” But when each department does give an official report, and that not only for the information of Parliament but quite as much, if not more, for the information of the general taxpayers and electors, to whom Parliament is responsible, it is reasonably expected that the departments should state their accounts in such a way as to show those upon whom the burden of maintaining our public services falls, what is the actual loss upon any particular service for any given year. In the form the public accounts are now issued no one can gather that most essential information from them alone in regard to the railways, the postal, the telegraph, or any other particular service which the Government renders to the country. Items which should be grouped under the same head are scattered over a number of other heads with which they have no rational or administrative affinity, while other items which ought to be distributed are amalgamated into gigantic aggregates, with no means of subsequent analysis. We take the railways as an illustration because it is becoming of increasing importance to know precisely how far this great service feeds or exhausts the exchequer, and because the annual reports of the Commissioner, which are highly creditable to the department, and are improving every year, afford better means of testing this service on sound business principles than the reports issued in regard to any other of the great spending departments of Government. A defect of these reports is that there is a certain amount of non-interest bearing railway capital supplied from the ordinary Consolidated Revenue which ought to be, but is not, taken into account as a matter of annual profit and loss, and that the rate of interest on the railway capital which has been borrowed by the sale of debentures is less in the Commissioner's reports than the net annual cost of that borrowed capital to the colony. So far as the Treasury is concerned, our criticism is, that its *Gazette* and its audited statements always put down a far greater expenditure, and usually a less income to the railway than the Commissioner acknowledges; that this is altogether apart from the interest on borrowed capital, and the loan expenditure, which are given separately; and that while the audited accounts distribute the year's ordinary expenditure under the four heads of General Establishment, Works in Progress, Working Expenses for Existing Lines, and Miscellaneous, there is nothing in the character of the

works to determine why some should be classed under one head and some under another.

For the year 1879 there is a difference of only £270 between the ordinary railway expenditure of the Auditor-General and that of the TREASURER, published in the *Gazette* of the 6th January, 1880. In both accounts the expenditure for the services of the current year is put down at £2670,392, and in both accounts there is an expenditure for services of former years, correcting for the trifling difference, of £120,787. The Treasury adds these sums together, so as to give the total expenditure on railways during the year, both for the current and previous obligations, and the Auditor-General does not. But under each year's expenditure the Auditor-General gives particulars as to whether it was for the general establishment, works in progress, existing lines, or miscellaneous, and that is not done in the *Gazette* statements of the Treasury. But this information itself is apt to mislead, because it does not discriminate properly between expenditure which should be charged to capital and to the working account respectively. Adding up the payments given by the Auditor-General as having been made during 1879 on account of the *Gazette* remarked on our apparent want of a statistical department. We have the thing, though it is under another name. Our Registrar-General's Department does our statistical work, but then it is also the department which does the business of conveyancing, and there is not necessarily a tendency to regard that as the more important portion of the business. Our present Registrar-General was brought over from Adelaide expressly on account of his acquaintance with Mr. TONKINS' system of registering titles, and in order that he might inaugurate the system here. It has fallen to his lot, however, as Registrar-General, also to be the Government statistician pure and simple, appointed to that office on account of his aptitude for its duties, and whose business it is to see that all the facts and figures expository of the affairs of the colony are so arranged and published that all who want to know about us can inform themselves. Some of the other colonies have made better arrangements in this respect than we have done, and there is room for improvement in our method. Without making an entirely new department, it might, perhaps, be possible to make a statistical sub-section under the Registrar-General, and to put a skilled statistician at the head of it. It is a very good time now for making any change that may be thought desirable, as agricultural labourers, but about a dozen were engaged at fair wages. The immigrants, as a rule, are described as being healthy, respectable, and smart-looking, the women especially so, and from appearances they are likely to form desirable additions to the community.

The immigrants who arrived by the *Gazette* of the other day have nearly all been taken up. Out of the 148 women and children who were landed at the Hyde Park Depot on Tuesday, 75 were sent for by their friends. The hiring of the single women commenced yesterday morning, when 27 were engaged as general servants and housemaids in less than a quarter of an hour, at rates of wages ranging from 7s. to 12s. per week. One family of five members went to the Bognor district, at 25s. per week, with board and lodgings. Several single men refused £35 a year with rations as agricultural labourers, but about a dozen were engaged at fair wages. The immigrants, as a rule, are described as being healthy, respectable, and smart-looking, the women especially so, and from appearances they are likely to form desirable additions to the community.

The funeral of Mr. E. E. Water took place yesterday afternoon, at the North Willoughby Cemetery. The company of mourners included the relatives and professional associates of the deceased gentleman and several prominent citizens. The Revs. J. F. Culian and G. Grimm, M.A., conducted the religious ceremony at the grave.

The manager of the New South Wales Fish Company (Limited) reports by telegram having received the first lot of fish at the company's wharf, Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens, consisting of ninety bushels.

We understand that a complaint was made on Thursday, at the Treasury, by the Comptroller of Wayleave, to the effect that a quantity of official oil had been washed out on Bondi Beach, where it had remained, becoming a nuisance to the neighbourhood. It appears that a telegram to the like effect had been sent by the Comptroller, to the Inspector of the Globe Island Council, who thereupon immediately sent the puntman to Bondi, where they found on the beach from two to three bushels of oil, which they burned. They report that it must have been driven up by the late violent weather, as they also state that the oil was discharged by them at the prescribed distance outside the HMAS. Connected with this matter, and as showing the desire of the authorities to abate an acknowledged nuisance at the earliest possible date, we are informed that the Colonial Treasurer yesterday accepted the tender of Messrs. Davy and Sons, of the Albion Engine Works, Pyrmont, for the construction of three patent improved revolving dredging machines to complete the plant already in active operation at Glebe Island. The contractors are bound to deliver the first of these machines within six weeks from this date, and when this is done the quantity of oil sent outside the Heads will be very much diminished, and, on completion of the additional machinery, the whole of the oil and oil will be utilized on the island.

At a meeting of persons interested in horticulture, held under the presidency of the Mayor of Sydney, last night, it was resolved to re-establish the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, and officers were appointed to conduct the business of the society.

The Legislative Assembly rose early again yesterday, there being very little business on the paper, and that being dealt with expeditiously. The principal matter before the House was the motion for the second reading of Mr. Buchanan's Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, which after a short debate was carried by 40 votes to 14. The bill was afterwards passed through committee. Mr. R. B. Smith gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday next, that the Government should take steps, as far as practicable for the erection of new houses of Parliament. The motion was received with cheers.

The Intercolonial Conference met again yesterday morning. All the members were present. Sir Henry Parkes occupied the chair. The Conference was occupied for a considerable time in considering the resolutions agreed to at the sitting held recently in Melbourne in favour of the establishment of an Australian Court of Final Appeal, and a draft bill, drawn up by the Attorney-General of Victoria, to carry out the resolution. It was finally agreed to consider this bill subject to certain directions as to the constitution of any such Court. The Conference afterwards had under consideration other resolutions of the Melbourne Conference as to warrants for the arrest of offenders in one colony being good in another; also, for the recovery of damages in all the colonies, and for the apprehension of men who desert their wives and children. It is understood that the Conference concurred in all these resolutions. Other matters were partly considered, but no decision was arrived at in regard to them. The Conference adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock on Monday next. We understand that the members of the Conference will be entertained at luncheon by the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, at Falconbridge, to-day. On Monday night they are invited to dinner at the Glebe, by the Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen, Speaker; on Tuesday night they will be the guests of the Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer; and on Wednesday night they are invited to a banquet in the name of the Chamber of Commerce.

Taking the Commissioner's report by itself, it is quite plain that the interest debited to railways for last year, as for previous years, is less than the interest paid on borrowed capital, and that no account is given of the amount of capital invested in railways for the Consolidated Revenue. For instance, on page 5 it is stated that “The railway capital bears interest as follows:—£2118,800 at 6 per cent., annual interest £355,840; £4,490,800 at 4 per cent., annual interest £179,992; £8,553,661 at 4 per cent., annual interest £344,500; but for a net price, after allowing for discount, broker's commission, bank commission, and stamp duty, of not more than 97.811 per cent.” But that is on the hypothesis that the loans have been and will be floated at par, which is not true for past, although we trust it will be for future loans. The best loan yet floated was negotiated in 1879, and then we sold debentures, with a thirty years' currency, the amount of £3,249,500; but for a net price, after allowing for discount, broker's commission, bank commission, and stamp duty, of not more than 97.811 per cent. In 1879, even our five per cents. were as low as 84 per cent., and some of those debentures have yet to be redeemed. The Commissioner

does not seem to have corrected for this discount and cost of floating loans, although it is an important item in the account of annual profit and loss. Again, the interest-bearing capital raised by loan up to the end of 1879 he gives at £11,610,900, and the interest at par on that sum is £535,532, as given in the above extract from the report, that is at the rate of 4.612 per cent. per annum; and yet on page 30 he says “The expenditure for construction was £11,411,840, upon which the interest was £247,1867, or 4.13 per cent. The capital expended on lines opened for traffic was £10,408,495, upon which the interest was 4.38 per cent.” Yet the average interest on the whole railway capital raised by loan was 4.612 per cent. How can the average for construction and for lines open be less than the average for the whole capital raised? If the interest that would be due on capital supplied from the Consolidated Revenue is deducted from the interest due on capital expended from loans such an anomaly is possible; but that is not a fair way of making out a profit and loss account for this great public service.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society the *Gazette* remarked on our apparent want of a statistical department. We have the thing, though it is under another name. Our Registrar-General's Department does our statistical work, but then it is also the department which does the business of conveyancing, and there is not necessarily a tendency to regard that as the more important portion of the business. Our present Registrar-General was brought over from Adelaide expressly on account of his acquaintance with Mr. TONKINS' system of registering titles, and in order that he might inaugurate the system here. It has fallen to his lot, however, as Registrar-General, also to be the Government statistician pure and simple, appointed to that office on account of his aptitude for its duties, and whose business it is to see that all the facts and figures expository of the affairs of the colony are so arranged and published that all who want to know about us can inform themselves. Some of the other colonies have made better arrangements in this respect than we have done, and there is room for improvement in our method. Without making an entirely new department, it might, perhaps, be possible to make a statistical sub-section under the Registrar-General, and to put a skilled statistician at the head of it. It is a very good time now for making any change that may be thought desirable, as agricultural labourers, but about a dozen were engaged at fair wages. The immigrants, as a rule, are described as being healthy, respectable, and smart-looking, the women especially so, and from appearances they are likely to form desirable additions to the community.

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At the Infirmary, yesterday, the following cases, among others, were attended to:—John Sinclair, of Forest Lodge, suffering from the effects of a dose of strichine, which he had taken in mistake for medicine; Bernard M'Manus, 20 years of age, and residing at Bondi, severely wounded of the head, 8 inches long, caused by a blow from an axe whilst chopping wood.

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The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral for Sunday, 16th January:—Mass, St. John Goss, in A; Nunc Dimittis, St. John Goss; Offertory, “I will lift up mine eyes,” Dr. Clark. Whist.

In accordance with an advertisement appearing in our columns, the twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children will be held, at the Asylum, Randwick, on Monday next, 17th instant, at 3 o'clock. Business: Presentation of the report of the directors and treasurer's balance-sheet, and election of officers. For the convenience of subscribers and the public, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to meet the tramcar at the Randwick tramway terminus, between the hours of 1.30 and 3 p.m.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT AUCKLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUCKLAND, JAN. 14.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's R. M. S. City of New York arrived here this forenoon. The following is her list of passengers:—

For SYDNEY: Messrs. Harris, Pett, Crowe, McQuade, F. McQuade, Argyle, Lowell, Kennedy, Peters, Hardcastle, Hurst, Johnson, Birrell, Briscoe, Hapshill, Park, Wheeler, Purcell, Forrest, Rosenthal, Ray, Smith, Sedgwick, Anderson, Fressene, Mudge, Bolster, Meagher, Paul, Lester, Sue, Mrs. M'Namara and five children, Miss Welch.

The City of New York encountered heavy gales, lasting five days, during the continuance of which Arthur Simpson and David Silva were swept overboard by the sea, and drowned.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

With respect to the anarchy prevailing in Ireland, it is reported that the Queen, acting under the influence of Earl Beaconsfield, is urging Mr. Gladstone to employ force to crush the disorder.

Lord Rosebery, and some other landlords have adopted a platform favouring fair rentals, fifty per cent, and free sale.

An organization is in course of formation throughout England for an agitation favouring lower rents, and right of purchase after occupancy for a certain period.

An Antarctic expedition is projected, under the leadership of Dr. Allen Young.

The Anti-Jewish movement in Germany is taking hold of the popular sentiment.

A bill has been introduced into the American Congress to incorporate the Nicaraguan Canal Company, with General Grant as President.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, has resigned, to accept the presidency of the Panama project, the subscriptions to which exceed the requirements of the affair.

On November 18th the Chilean fleet bombarded Pisac, and the troops captured the town, from which an advance is to be made on Lima, the capital of Peru, by a force of 10,000 men, with reinforcements to follow. The Peruvians are preparing to oppose the advance from every point of vantage.

The Irish Land Commission is expected to report in favour of the extension of the Ulster Tenant-right over the whole of Ireland.

A man named Thomas Burgess died at the hospital from, it is supposed, the effects of a sunstroke, received in the harvest-field.

ARMIDALE.

FRIDAY.

We have had 48 hours of soaking rain, which has done great deal of good.

The harvest is nearly all housed, and the threshing-machines are at work. The yield is very heavy, in some instances reaching 45 bushels per acre. New wheat is selling at 4s. a bushel.

The weather is again wet and boisterous, and the wind strong from the southward.

WEST MAITLAND.

FRIDAY.

The 'buses plying for hire between East and West Maitland, with one exception, were withdrawn this morning from the line, owing to an objection on the part of the proprietors to taking their 'buses on to the new stand recently fixed by the Borough Council; in the afternoon, however, all the 'buses were running again; and it is understood that the cabmen's grievance will be laid before the Council at its next meeting, in the shape of a petition.

The weather is showery this evening. The rain is heavy, the showers lasting about an hour and a-half.

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It has been raining at intervals since Tuesday night, and the weather is still cloudy. Prior to the rain bush fires were raging in all parts of the district.

The Lion, Clain, Solerino, has been leased to a number of residents in Grafton, who are having it thoroughly prospected.

BATHURST.

FRIDAY.

In compliance with a regulation, the Mayor has convened a public meeting for Wednesday night, to

undering the plant without calling for the supply of the same by public tenders.

ORANGE.

FRIDAY. Sir William Stawell, Chief Justice of Victoria, paid a short visit to Orange yesterday, and was conducted over the town by his Worship the Mayor and a few other gentlemen. The party visited the School of Arts, and inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

A strong easterly wind and violent storms prevailed here in the early part of the week, and were succeeded by a few light showers. All appearance of rain has since gone.

BOURKE.

FRIDAY. Reports from all parts of the district say that good rain has fallen. Thousands of sheep and other stock were on the point of starting for water, and now remain at home.

GOULBURN.

FRIDAY. Last night a meeting of citizens was held in the Church of England schoolroom, North Goulburn, for the purpose of establishing a temperance society in connection with that church. Bishop Thomas presided. It was decided to establish a society, and a great number present were enrolled as members.

The yield of hay in the district is much larger than it has been for years. The farmers intend holding, for fear of drought. It was showered last night and to-day.

About nine months ago the Municipal Council decided to negotiate for a loan of £20,000 for municipal works, and application was made to the Government for permission to borrow, as required by law. This permission was granted, and the Council applied to the Government to lend the amount. They have received a reply from the Colonial Secretary's Office, that the application had received the consideration of the Government, and that the case did not appear to be one where lending public money would be expedient or warranted by public policy.

COOTAMUNDRA.

FRIDAY. The weather continues very dry, and grass and water are both very scarce. Strong, cold winds have been blowing from the east for the last week.

Large quantities of stock are travelling to the Tumut and Tumbarumba districts.

ALBURY.

FRIDAY. The collections at the Customs House for 1880 amounted to £21,247 15s. 4d., being £1453 in excess of the receipts for 1879. The total imports last year were £227,145, against £210,563 in the previous year.

Strong efforts are being made to induce the Railway department to reduce the freight on wine to Sydney, the present charge being largely in excess of the Victorian rates.

A large quantity of town lands is being put on the market.

HAY.

FRIDAY. Steady rain fell on Monday and Tuesday, the quantity registered being two inches. Reports from all parts give a rainfall of from two to four inches. The roads are very heavy, and the mails are arriving late from the Darling and Lachlan.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, FRIDAY. The Toowoomba election to-day has resulted in favour of Mr. Aland, who received 632 votes against Mr. Taylor's 445; majority, 188.

Mr. Cooper, the Attorney-General, has been elected for Bowen unopposed.

Traffic on the western road has been stopped by the drought.

No mail has reached Aramac from Winton for a fortnight.

The trans-continental survey party started this morning from Roma. They expect to reach Muckabilla to-night, and Mitchell to-morrow.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY. The Governor and Lady Normanby, with the Earl and Countess of Kilkenny visited the Town Hall this morning.

The Ministerial party arrived at Belfast to-day, where the Ministers of Customs and Works inspected the various departments. This will probably lead to a reduction in the Customs establishment. Mr. Langridge promised to have a portion of the harbour works carried out under Sir John Coode's plan.

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The second heat between Elian G. Laycock (Syrinx), Warren Smith (Halifax, N.S.), Edward Trickett (Swindon), and John Hawdon (Devon), started first, but Laycock, on the calm side was ahead in his 100 yards, as was later. Hawdon, in a surging position, with his swimming was Trickett's best. At the London boat house the order was—Laycock and Hawdon as nearly as possible level, Trickett third.

Nicholson, in terribly rough water, crossed stern of Hawdon, sculling, swam, and got well under the towing-path. At the Soap Works Bay was reached, and with him, Rilev, who had been swimming with him, but had a length behind. Rilev swam third. Above the bridge the water was much smoother, and Nicholson almost caught up Rilev, but died away in the middle of the Eyot. Eventually Ross won by a clear length and a half in 16 minutes 22 seconds. Hooper beating Rilev in the final effort for second, and Hawdon in all else.

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At this juncture Smith put on a big spurt, and had him at the end. Laycock stopped and looked at his left hand, as if hurt, but went on again in a few seconds to his own side, who had just been passed by him. His son, who had a second place from Hammerton, was a couple of lengths ahead of him at the end. Laycock was steady by three lengths, and Hawdon pulled up about the centre of Chiswick Eyot. Trickett claimed the foul, but it was, of course, at once disallowed. There was a slight foul between Smith and Hawdon, but it did not obscure any portion of the course. We append details—

FINAL HEAT (PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE).

Station 2—E. C. Lethbridge ... 2
Station 3—W. J. John (N. H. White) ... 2
Station 4—G. Hooper, New (U.S.A.) ... 4

Station 5—Warren Smith, Halifax (yellow) ... 4

Station 6—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 7—E. Trickett (Swindon) ... 4

Station 8—E. C. Lethbridge ... 2

Station 9—John Hawdon (white) ... 2

Station 10—G. Hooper, New (U.S.A.) ... 4

Station 11—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 12—E. C. Lethbridge ... 2

Station 13—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 14—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 15—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 16—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 17—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 18—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 19—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

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Station 43—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 44—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 45—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

Station 46—John Hawdon (white) ... 4

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OUR ST. PETERSBURG LETTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

Another political trial is to come in the course of next month, important both by the social position of some of the accused and by the new light it will throw upon the complicated association of the regicid Nihilists. The quantity of evidence to be collected was such that the prosecutor of the Military Court of St. Petersburg was released from all his usual occupations to give himself up entirely to the instruction of this affair. More than two hundred persons have been implicated, but all have been released save twelve, and will only appear in court as witnesses. Among the twelve accused are persons immediately connected with all the great political crimes committed during the last two years, the principal authors and instigators of which had hitherto escaped—the prime movers of the attempt to blow up the Imperial train in 1879, of another attempt on the Moscow Koursk line, and of the catastrophe of the 5th February at the Winter Palace. The chief of the so-called Lipetsk circle is also captured. This circle was established as late as the year 1877, in the small town of Lipetsk (gov. of Tambov); it was frequented in turn by all the principal agitators in the Nihilist movement. There is the project of taking the Emperor's life was first hatched, and the means decided upon how and when to commit the crime. One of the party, a certain Linaug, who was executed last year in Odessa, placed his whole fortune, consisting of 170,000 rubles, at the disposal of the circle. Then, it having been decided that a revolver should be used, lots were drawn who should do the act, and the fatal number was drawn by a Polish student. Hearing that the whole thing might be attributed to some Polish intrigue, the circle decided that lots should be drawn a second time, when it was pointed to Alex. Soloviev. The coming trial promises to be the most interesting that has yet taken place. But very few persons will be admitted into Court; it is not considered safe yet to give much publicity to these sort of trials, which is a great mistake, for the Government has had full occasion to be convinced how little public sympathy the Nihilist command. Just at present they are remarkably quiet. Now and then a stray number of the forbidden publications struggles to light, but, either from want of funds, or because of the really improved state of the police, they appear to be temporarily paralysed. However, it is very difficult to say what is in store for Russia at the hands of this party. Many Nihilists have gone abroad, where they are known to be most actively engaged preparing fresh propaganda; and there is little doubt that they will shortly make fresh attempts to promote their ideas. For the present calamitous state of Russia is too favourable to their intentions to let pass.

Such a year cannot be remembered; and although the misfortunes that have befallen the farmers are due a great deal to the raised price of bread, still the principal cause of this calamity must be sought in the disorders of the interior administration, and the great monopolizing of corn and rye practised not only by the speculating Jews, who are always ready to fall upon the land at such a time, but by the Russian merchants themselves. In some provinces the governors have succeeded in lowering the price of grain by their influence over the merchants. But there is nothing fixed and durable in this; and if the Government does not speedily come to the rescue of the starving population, the consequences may be terrible. It is quite certain that there is no immediate cause of alarm, and that there is plenty of grain if only the merchants had not profited by the panic to organize a strike. The St. Petersburg Duma (town assembly), whose duty it is to solve all such questions, remains powerless; indeed such a set of indifferent, lackadaisical, incompetent persons never assembled together, and everything they do or ever did from the beginning bears the mark of utter stupidity and impracticability. Besides, many members of this Duma are merchants themselves, and directly interested in the present state of things, lasting as long as possible, that they may continue to fill their囊s. The nine-tenths of these dissenters differ from the established Church only about some insignificant doctrinal question, and are in reality, less far apart from it than the English Low Church from the High Church. Some of these sects, particularly that of the Molokans, comprise the best and most intellectual part of the Russian population. These people neither smoke nor drink strong liquors; they are industrious and orderly, and their women as pure and virtuous as the orthodox women are abominably depraved. The question now is whether it is possible to give these people the right to have their own churches and to practice their religion openly. Russia in general avives great toleration towards strangers, for all forms of worship, and only refuses this privilege to her own children. Since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne all open persecution against the Rosolicons has ceased; they are no more forced to fly to the extremities of the land—to Spitzbergen, to Nova Zembla and other distant regions, whither they took refuge during the persecutions; but until now they are deprived of all the privileges granted during the present reign—they have no right to vote, they cannot become members of the zemstvos, nor make part of a jury; they can attain no eminent posts in the service, have no open places of worship—in short are treated by the Government with the utmost severity. It is clear that the raising of these honest and industrious people, and the restoration to them of all the rights and privileges of Russian citizens, will give them an impulse which will result in the rapid development of the very best forces of the country. The Government will have nothing to fear from these sects, which have often been accused of revolutionary tendencies. The best proof of this is the unwilling and continual efforts made by the Nihilists to excite these people. In some of the late political processes, that of Adrian Mikhailoff, a letter was found in the pocket of his friend Beloff's pocket-book, in the street, the prince asked him to lend him some money for some mere purpose. Beloff refused, saying: "How are you not ashamed, and you a prince?" Just then another acquaintance of Beloff's—Nikitin—sauntered up, and the conversation became general. All at once the prince hurried off, and Nikitin, after some hesitation, told Beloff that he had seen him put his hand into his (Beloff's) pocket, and take out something. Beloff then remarked that his pocket-book, containing several hundreds of rubles, and some valuable papers, "were gone." The alarm was instantly given, and Prince Engelhardt was hotly pursued through the streets. Being taken, no pocket-book was found upon him, because he threw it under a gateway, where it was found by a cabman. Some of the money was missing, but all the papers were right. In prison the prince confessed he had taken the pocket-book, but, counseled by his advocate, persisted in denying his guilt at the trial. Of course there was not the slightest doubt possible, but with their usual tact and sagacity Judge and jury acquitted the prince. It is a common mortal had done the same he would certainly have paid the penalty, but a Prince Engelhardt!—However, the scandal this affair has caused is perhaps considered punishment enough.

The celebrated Doctor Tanner has found imitators in Russia. In one of the convents near Moscow, a nun has announced that it is nothing for her to fast 30 days, and invites the faculty to observe the fact. A very amusing case came before one of the Judges of Peace lately. Two young men, Ivan and Basil, betted 150 rubles that they would fast three weeks. The one who gave up first, was to pay the other that sum. Being both convinced that each would try to cheat the other, it was arranged they should occupy the same room and lose eight of each other's instant. On the third night Ivan, awakened by the pangs of hunger, fancied he heard a noise as if of mousing. He suddenly struck a light, and beheld Basil with half-a-pound of sausages in one hand and a bunch of bread in the other, in the very act of devouring. Ivan's first movement was to snatch at the food, but he contained himself, got a witness, and next day gave in his complaint to the Judge of Peace, who condemned Basil to pay the 150 rubles, and to two weeks' imprisonment for cheating.

The kammers of the Judges of Peace are generally filled with a motley public of all ages and conditions. The novelty of the thing has not yet worn off. Some of the Judges are sprightly witty personages, and without losing any of their dignity as Judges, they occasionally indulge in some harmless whimsies, to the inexplicable delight of the audience. The most popular Judge of Peace in Peterburg is Mr. Trofimoff. He is a Russian landholder, and so well acquainted with all the ins and outs of the peasants' characters and habits, that he often manages, in the most homely familiar way, to reconcile adverse parties in case where all the wisdom of a Judge would fail. It has been Judge of Peace eleven years, and is always re-elected. He has many enemies in St. Petersburg, who accuse him of making of the scene a theatrical buffoonery; but this does not seem to be the case. He is a man of great energy and inimitable wit, and his popularity would be increased by this reform more than by any other.

The St. Petersburg papers have been obliged to retract their opinion concerning the new yacht Livadia, the real winter season can hardly be said to have begun, though we have two feet of snow in the streets and the most splendid sleighing there has been for years. It came all at once. The snow fell during two days and nights, and never melted since. Croustadt was especially disagreeably surprised, for many ships that should have gone abroad are imprisoned in the ice, and the disorder consequent upon this is enormous. People already cross the Neva on foot. It is just a month to day that I was writing of the summer heat, which was intense in September. Such is our climate.

The Emperor proposes to stay in Livadia till the end of November. The state of His Majesty's health is much improved, the exercise of the chase has been recommended by the court physicians, and hunting parties are being continually arranged.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Gruz, is said to be replaced by Mr. Abaza.

Prince Gortchakoff is seriously ill, and from the last news not likely to recover.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE CRISIS.

The *Shanghai Courier* of 10th December has the following items:

We have it on good authority that the Chinese Government intend, in the event of war, immediately to lay down torpedoes at the entrances to all the treaty ports, and to stop all ships from coming in or going out, whether war vessels or traders. This is the eleventh Russian ship of war put into the Pacific Ocean. It is armed with the best modern artillery and mines, and equipped with the latest light of Jabolotchhoff. The cabins of the officers and men are more roomy and convenient than on any other ship. In short, the *Viestnik* is the most comfortable ship of its kind the Russians have yet turned out. It was built by Leonteff, and can carry 200 tons of coal, which is sufficient for seven days' motion at the rate of 141 knots an hour.

Correspondence has been received from abroad the cruiser Africa, which, after having met with nasty weather, and a storm that almost ended her existence, reached Nanking on the eighty-third day of her departure from Constantinople. The ship has yet turned out of its kind the Russians have yet turned out. It was built by Leonteff, and can carry 200 tons of coal, which is sufficient for seven days' motion at the rate of 141 knots an hour.

There is an idea prevalent amongst the Chinese that the declaration of war by the Russian troops would be immediately followed by their landing in the Chinese islands, and that if successful they would be permanently annexed. This move would give the Russians the complete command of the seaboard of this part of China. To meet this danger, the Chinese Government are now engaged in making vigorous efforts for the defence of the Chinese coast. The *Vestnik* is a fine ship, with a crew of 1,100, and is said to be able to cover about 6000 miles per day, and reach the capital in 62 days.

Afairs with China are in the same undetermined state as they were nine months ago. The maniacs

Tang still continues to reside in St. Petersburg, and has frequent conferences with the Minister of the Interior. The public mind is ill at ease, and disinterested at the prolongation of this vague and uncertain

period of time, and the papers (especially the *Ozhe*) express the hope of soon seeing the dispute with China in a more definite point to a peaceful issue.

The Russian student can preserve no agreeable reminiscences of Alma Mater to which he may look back with pleasure in after life. His student years have no charm, no poetry, not even the pleasure to be derived

from close application to study; his career is a continual struggle for daily bread, a fear of equilibrium to keep free from his grubbing and insulting landlady and his exacting employers on the one side, and the exigencies of his professors and the constant prying and spying of the police on the other.

All the severe measures taken against the students were caused by the suspicion that the Universities were nests of revolution, but this has turned out to be a great mistake, very few students having ever been implicated in political crimes, and their tendencies to be anti-social.

Russia, but it is now known and believed that Colonel Gordon, on the contrary, dissuaded the Chinese Government from such an imprudent step; and that notwithstanding his great popularity in China, he has lost

any army Russia can send against him, and preparations continue without abatement for the defence of the Celestial Empire against the barbarians.

In St. Petersburg a very fair opinion has been universally entertained concerning the activity of Colonel Gordon in China. It was supposed by most competent persons that Colonel Gordon, to the best of his ability, helped the Chinese in their preparations, and incited them to begin the war against Russia. But it is now known and believed that Colonel Gordon, on the contrary, dissuaded the Chinese Government from such an imprudent step; and that notwithstanding his great popularity in China, he has lost

any army Russia can send against him, and preparations continue without abatement for the defence of the Celestial Empire against the barbarians.

The students of Odessa have presented a petition to their Rector, earnestly pressing him to submit it to the Minister of Public Instruction. This document is in itself the most eloquent proof of the state to which the students are ground down, when such requests are demanded as boons. They begin by representing their disadvantages and difficulties, and sarcastically urge to be delivered from the harassing surveillance of the police, and that the previous order of things should be restored to the University, that the students should be under the sole inspection of their Rector, and that when faulty they should be judged by the same as previously. Moreover, they ask for the right of assembling and discussing questions that interest them, the right of founding a library, a common reading-room, a refectory for the poor students, where the latter can receive wholesome food, and the prolongation of the present situation would entail ruinous expense. If the war does begin, the Chinese will not be suffered to drag it out to the detriment of all Europe. It is resolved to strike one or two energetic blows which, it is hoped, will make one to fall. Russia never wished for a rupture with China. The two immense empires have lived at peace for 200 years. But when the Court of Pekin will not attend to Russia's most lawful requirements, when one after another all her concessions, all her propositions for a peaceful arrangement of the Kuldji affair, are repudiated with insolence and disdain, the time has come to take a stand.

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LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.
Court.—(Before Mr. Justice FAUCETT.)
In the matter of the application of Joseph Preston, Mr. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Shorter, Fitzgerald, and Fisher, appeared on behalf of the applicant. It appeared that Joseph Preston and his wife had been jointly charged with the murder of one Romeo Cyprian, and committed for the manslaughter by the Bench at Armidale. Bail was allowed by the magistrates for the wife, but refused for the applicant. His Honor ordered that bail be allowed—the amount in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

PLATEAU V. WALSH.—LAWRENCE GARNISHER.
Mr. W. J. Foster, instructed by Mr. Williamson, applied for an order that the money which had been paid into the court in the above cause by the garnishee be paid out to the plaintiff. It was held that the application did not appear to be in evidence that notice of the application had come to his knowledge, his Honor granted the order, but without costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—FRIDAY.

Patrick Barnes, late of Crown-street, but now of Bellevue-street, Surry Hills, 100, Lithuanian, £74 10s. Assets, £10. Mr. Lyman, official assignee.
John Cavanagh, of Deep Creek, Camperdown, timber-cutter, £141 4s. 4d. Assets, £12 10s. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

Charles Matthews, of Grafton, road contractor, £100 Assets, £40 10s. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

Alexander William M'Kinnon, of Bungarawlin, Richmond River, labourer, £108 2s. 5d. Assets, £3 10s. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

POLICE.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
The Police Magistrate was assisted yesterday, on the Criminal side by Messrs. Jolley, Reading, and Skarratt; and on the Summons side, by Messrs. Ridge, Withers, Barden, and Fife.

Margaret Manning was charged with vagrancy. Constable Cox deposed that about 10 o'clock last night he saw the prisoner in Castlereagh-street, and arrested her; he charged her with having no lawful means of support. He被捕, with hard labour, two months.

John Thompson was charged with drunkenness, and pleaded not guilty. The commanding constable, handed to the Bench a piece of paper describing the words charged. Their Worships held the offence to be proved, and sentenced the defendant to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned three months. The woman then gave utterance to a volley of words unmistakably obscene, and received a sentence of 25 penalty, or three months imprisonment; and was removed from the court while still abusing the justices.

John McLean was called upon to account for his possession of two plated forks and a table-knife found in his possession when apprehended for drunkenness. He said that when he was apprehended he was in a state of醉, and was remanded for a week to afford opportunity for inquiry.

In the Summers Court a number of publicans were fined, some £5s. and others £10s. for selling liquors during the prohibited hours of Christmas Day and the Sunday following New Year's Day. Ross v. Gill was a proceeding in which the defendant was fined £10s. and costs, £6.

The United Ancient Order of Druids complained that the defendant refused and neglected to pay the sum of £5 6s. 6d. due for subscriptions and fines. Defendant admitted the nonpayment, and alleged that being out of employment he had no money to pay. The master of the order, Mr. T. Williamson, appeared, with the head-dress of 5d. costs of Court and 21s. for complainant's costs. Mr. T. Williamson appearing on his behalf—or in default of payment to be imprisoned.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The Bench was salaried at noon for the licensing business by the sum of £100. Mrs. Calvert, Carpenter, and M'Heath. The publican's license held by William Serrill was transferred to John Wright, who applied for license to retail colonial beer. Mr. Wright's application was opposed. One of the Justices, however, said that as inasmuch as two public houses existed in the immediate vicinity of the premises for which this license was asked, he thought that this application should not be granted. A motion to refuse the application was carried.

WATER POLICE COURT.
Yesterday the Bench in the Charge Court was occupied by Mr. March, D.M., and Messrs. Goodridge, Fowler, Chapman, and Argusburn; and in the Summons Court by Messrs. Penfold, Cook, and Robinson.

James Travers was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing a cruet-stand, the property of Philip Pike. The Criminal Court, a number of convictions were obtained by Justice Richard Seymour, for breaches of the Corporation by-laws. Ten persons were fined in sums of £5s. each, with costs, for driving across the intersections of streets at a pace faster than a walk. Three householders, who were proceeded against for neglecting to keep clean premises, were fined in the sum of £2 each, while one case of a person who was proceeded against for driving across the intersections of streets at a pace faster than a walk. Two persons were fined £2 each for littering on the footway. A case in which a man was charged with "using a furnace not constructed so as to prevent, as far as possible, the formation of smoke therein," was initiated, and eventually postponed for a fortnight.

NEWTON POLICE COURT.
Before Messrs. D. Henry and F. S. Fielder, J.P., John Mooney, charged with rape, at Enfield, on the 9th instant, was committed for trial before Mr. J. Alexander, J.P., yesterday. Two persons named Bent and Gross were fined £20 and 2s. forfeit, £10, costs, or seven days' debt for robbing Mrs. Dixon's orchard.

RECEAUX OF THE HEREFORD.

The *Argus* of Wednesday publishes the following account of the week of the Herford.—The clipper ship *Herford*, from London, which was noticed as being off Cape Town on Tuesday, and was found to have been captured by the shore, in the vicinity of Cape Town. Telegraphic intelligence was received last night that she had missed stays, and was anchored close to the shore, about 25 miles from the heads. On receipt of the information, Mr. James Fawcett's powerful steamer *Albatross* was despatched to render assistance, and left the bay at half-past 8 p.m.

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AUCTION SALES.

POMONA GROVE,

ASHFIELD and CROYDON RAILWAY STATIONS.

Being the valuable CORNER BLOCK of LAND situated at the junction of

ELIZABETH and FREDERICK STREETS.

Known to be the property of C. A. Laurence, Esq., and in the

possession of the highly-improved properties of Messrs. J. Pope,

David Hudson, and others.

POMONA GROVE occupies a GENTLE SLOPE and is BEAUTIFULLY STUDDED WITH STYLISH TREES. To be surrounded

by the fine residence of C. A. Laurence, Esq., and in the

possession of the highly-improved properties of Messrs. J. Pope,

David Hudson, and others.

POMONA GROVE is divided into LARGE VILLA BLOCKS,

and will be sold together, with the Cottages thereon, on the follow-

ing day:

ONE-FOURTH CASH DEPOSIT:

balance in 9, 18, and 24 MONTHS, by promissory notes. Interest

6% per cent.

THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS' ACT.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to

from JOHN ECCLES, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON

THE GROUNDS, 15th JANUARY,

THIS AFTERNOON, 15th JANUARY,

POMONA GROVE, ASHFIELD and CROYDON.

The property is posted out and Lithographs are now

available at the Rooms.

ARMSTRONG'S GARDEN.

ASHFIELD, CLOSE TO THE SPIRIT PARADE.

TWENTY-ONE (21) ALLOTMENTS of LAND, as follows:—

LOT 1, having 100 feet along JOHN-STREET, by a

width of 100 feet along JOHN-STREET, upon which is

erected a comfortable Cottage residence.

THIS DAY, 15th JANUARY, at 1 o'clock.

The above-described allotments of land, with easy walk-

ing distance of the railway station, and close to Albert

PARADE, LITHOGRAPHS AT THE ROOMS.

ON MONDAY, 15th JANUARY,

at 11 o'clock.

"FISHER'S" EUGENIC ROAD, WOOLWICH, the free-

dom of F. GILES, Esq.

ATT-ACTIVE, IMPORTS and POSITIVELY UNRE-

SERVED SALE OF VARIOUS TRADES, and RESEARCHES

FOR THE WORLD'S TRADES, ARTS, &c., &c.,

Comprising—

Cut and Engraved Glassware.

Choice hand-painted China, Dishes and Coffee Services.

Beautiful Electroplated, consisting of Tea- and Coffee Services.

Dinner and Dessert Services, and various Kettles with spirit

and Wine Bottles, Cake Baskets, &c., &c.

Choice Statuary and Ornaments.

Very HANDBOME OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE, in suite,

consisting of—

Large and Massive Table, Dining-Table, three space

long and curved Pedestal SIDEBOARD, with Plate-glass

back and drawers.

Substantial 5-tier DINNER-WAGGON

and

Massive DRAWING-SUITE, covered in Mahogany, consisting

of Couch, 6 Chairs, and Lady's Chair.

Walnuttwood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by BORD

LARGE ICE REFRIGERATOR, with fittings

Antique French CUPBOARD, with Drawers

Large French CUPBOARD,

Steel Fender and Fire Irons,

Valuable PAINTINGS, in Massive Gilt Frame, by Barbara

and Leo.

Choice Geophanes and Engravings.

Handsome OAK HAT and UMBRELLA STAND, marble top and

plate-glass back, and 2 chairs to match.

Large OVALS, in Ball and Passage

Beds, and various CUPBOARDS and Brass Rods

Gilded Flower Pot Stands.

Choice collection of Hand-painted and DRESDEN CHINA ORNA-

MENTS.

Very handsome STUARY, under glass shade,

"Magnificent" Silver, VARIOUS SUITE, richly

engraved, consisting of 214 Clock, under glass shade,

chimes hours and half hours, and pair of very handsome

vases on suite, cost 120 guineas.

Large OVALS, in Ball and Passage

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Auction Sales.

CITY INVESTMENT.
BOURKE AND HARMER STREETS,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
The CHAMPION OF FREEDOM HOTEL, at the corner of the abovementioned streets, north of WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.
RENTAL, £2 PER WEEK.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock.
The above-described freehold, full particulars of which will shortly be published.

TERMS, liberal, at sale.

BLACKHEATH, G. W. R. LINE.

50 ACRES OF ELEVATED, ACCESSIBLE, AND GOOD MOUNTAIN-LAND, situated immediately at the RAILWAY STATION, as subdivide by Mr. Surveyor CURTIN into LARGE and SMALL BLOCKS.

suited for various PURPOSES, or SITES for GENTLEMEN'S COUNTRY HOMES.

LITHOS. AT THE ROOMS.

HARDIE AND GORMAN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. NORTH and DONELAN to sell IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

100 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL, CULTIVATED AND undulating LAND, situated in the valley of the river at the BLACKBATH RAILWAY STATION, opposite to "HYDRA HOUSE HOTEL" and in the vicinity of the properties belonging to Mr. J. H. BRENTON, Mr. J. WILSON, and HAY, distant 4 miles from MOUNT VICTORIA, and 7 miles from KATOOMBA. The land has been judiciously subdivided into large and small areas, thus laying the foundation for a future township.

THE MOUNTAIN HUT is one of the most FAVOURITE SIGHTS on the MOUNTAINS, and the facilities which are here available will become thoroughly established.

THE SCENERY IS UNRIVALLED, and from the land VARIED VIEWS may be obtained of the KUNIMBIA VALLEY, and other parts of the country.

The world-renowned GOVETT'S LEAP is distant 10 minutes' drive.

THE SATURDAY EXCURSION TRAIN will afford intending owners every chance to inspect the land. A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave SYDNEY for BLACKBATH on DAY OF SALE.

THE AUCTIONEERS, without fear of contradiction, assert the EXTENT OF LEVEL LAND AND GOOD SOIL is not equalled in any place so close to the RAILWAY STATION ON THE MOUNTAINS.

SALE PLAN ON VIEW.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES AT THE ROOMS.

GLENDARRAH. BOND.

Known as the Commons Residences and Grounds of C. K. MOORE, Esq., situated fronting WAVERLEY-STREET.

Opposite to the Residence of A. K. MACKENZIE, Esq., and adjoining the properties of Messrs. O'BRIEN and HENDERSON, now subdivide by Mr. Surveyor REESE, Jun., as follows:

LOT 1.—GLENDARRAH HOUSE, a commodious and well-built STONE RESIDENCE, two bedrooms, with shingled roof, and GROUND FLOOR—

LARGE AND LOFTY DRAWING-ROOM

DINING-ROOM

BREAKFAST-ROOM

STUDY

Lavatory, Pantry, Larder

Storage, sundries, with wash-basin, high-tap and covers and copper Kitchen, with magnificient cooking range Scullery.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR,

THREE LARGE BEDROOMS

DRESSING-ROOM

LINEN ROOM

2 BATHROOMS, fitted for hot and cold water

Patent Wash-tubs, AND

SERVANTS' STORE, and LINEN ROOMS.

ALSO, 2-STALLED STABLE and

LOOSES

DRESSING-ROOM

Hall-room

OVER ARE TWO ROOMS AND SCULLERY

CART SHED, &c., &c.

FOR COMPLETENESS OF ARRANGEMENT and INTERNAL FITTINGS it will more than favourably compare with any building of the same size and class in the west market, and the gas fittings throughout of the best quality; whilst the VIEWS OF OCEAN and HARBOUR are very PICTURESQUE.

Great care has been taken in the subdivision, so as not to interfere with the privacy and intact character of GLENDARRAH HOUSE.

The ground about the house has an area of about 3 ACRES, with the following dimensions:—

200 FEET TO KELSO CRESCENT

200 FEET TO HENDERSON ROAD

200 FEET TO GLENDARRAH ROAD

200 FEET TO Lot 20, wide.

LOT 2.—SEVEN CHARMING SITES, varying from 20 feet frontage to 100 feet, and 100 feet wide. Lots 1 and 2 being VALUABLE CORNERS, and large frontages to HENDERSON and GLENDARRAH ROADS.

LOT 3.—THREE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, fronting WAVERLEY-STREET, with frontages varying from 20 to 100 feet wide. Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are VALUABLE CORNERS, and on lot 10 those commodious stables and con-gingeries are erected.

LOT 4.—TEN CHARMING VILLA SITES, each 50 feet frontage to GLENDARRAH ROAD, by depths of 150 feet.

LOT 5.—TWELVE GRAND SITES, each about 50 feet frontage to KELSO CRESCENT and the GOVERNMENT ROAD by depths varying from 150 feet to 265 feet.

THE TITLE is under TORRENS' ACT.

THE TERMS of SALE will be

10 per cent. deposit

20 per cent. in 6 months, without interest

20 per cent. in 12, 18, and 24 months, at 6 per cent. interest from day of sale.

HARDIE AND GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction.

ON THE GROUND.

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 3 p.m.

GLENDARRAH HOUSE and GROUNDS, which form one of the best properties in the district.

BOND.

CHARMING VIEWS of the TRAMWAY, and

CHARMING VIEWS of GLENDARRAH, of OCEAN, HARBOUR, and MOUNTAINS.

CULTIVATED and ELEVATED LAND at GLENDARRAH.

LITHOGRAPHS AT THE ROOMS, ALSO LARGE PLAN ON VIEW.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

at the TERMINUS of the WAVERLEY TRAMWAY.

THAT WELL-ESTABLISHED and CENTRALLY SITUATED BUSINESS HOUSE, known as THE OLD ROBIN HOOD HOTEL, situated in the heart of the city, and in close proximity to the terminus of the WAVERLEY TRAMWAY, and at present let to Mr. P. MacMahon, at a rental of £104 yearly, for a period of years.

THE HOTEL is built of BRICK, shingled roof, and contains large BAR, and EIGHT ROOMS, Kitchen, &c.

THE OUTBUILDINGS consist of STABLES, SHED, &c.

Messrs. ELLIS and MAKINSON, VENDOR'S SOLICITORS.

HARDIE AND GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

THE OLD ROBINHOOD HOTEL, WAVERLEY.

TO BREWERS, INVESTORS, and Others.—This property, from its present central position and large prospective advantages, is a good investment.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

our instructions being to dispose of the property on WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

CUMBERLAND COAL-SAVING CO.'S WORKS, COOKS ROAD, MARRICKVILLE.

consisting of LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and PLANT, situated a short distance of ADDISON ROAD.

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